

# CHARGE ENTENTE INCITED STRIKE

Teutons Allege England and America Hatched Plot in Washington to Disorganize German Industry—Cavalry and Machine Gun Corps Sent to Capital.

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—A starving crowd, crying "Peace and Bread!" precipitated the rioting which resulted in the death of a policeman in Berlin Thursday, and the wounding of many strikers and onlookers.

According to the newspaper Tyd, a frantic flood of famine-stricken people started marching toward Charlottenburg, demanding cessation of the war and food. The police endeavored to disperse the crowd when someone fired a shot. A panic ensued and the police charged the mob with drawn sabres.

A pitched battle followed. Strikers overturned tram cars and using them as ramparts, fire or hurled projectiles at the police.

Detachments of cavalry and machine gun corps have been collected in the neighborhood of Berlin to cope with further outbreaks.

According to a London dispatch seven Berlin factories have been placed under martial law and the strikers have been ordered to resume their work by 7 o'clock Monday morning at the latest, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. Their failure to return, it is announced, will be punished according to military discipline.

Serious rioting on Thursday in Spandau, where important German war industries are located, is reported in German newspapers. Soldiers were attacked by a mob. A policeman was dragged from his horse and beaten.

Four thousand men who have been employed at the Spandau works are on strike. Strikers cut the railroad leading to one of the factories.

In Siemensstadt, a suburb of Spandau tram cars were overturned. A mob stormed a bakery and compelled the proprietor to distribute bread without bread cards.

The main centers of the German strike movement, according to a semi-official statement from Berlin, are the districts of Berlin and Altona. The latter includes the armament centers of Hamburg and Kiel.

The frontier correspondent of the Handelsblatt speaks of secret meetings held in western Germany to decide whether to join the strike.

The Koelnische Zeitung declares a majority of the workmen in Cologne are opposed to the strike.

One of the leaflets that was circulated in Berlin and helped to cause the strike in Germany has been obtained by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Daily Express. The leaflet calls the government's expressed desire for peace only a mask, and declares the only way to end the misery and the wholesale massacre is to overthrow the present government and establish a republic.

A demand that the German reichstag be summoned to discuss the strike was made by the Vorwaerts in a leading article Friday. The Berliner Tageblatt declares that the civil power will not grant the wish of the Socialists and summon the reichstag, as the radical elements would only be given an opportunity to preach strike propaganda in the parliament.

Berlin dispatches detailing an alleged Anglo-American plot to foment revolutions in the Central powers are published by Cologne newspapers. In Washington on New Year's day, it is said, 250,000,000 marks was subscribed for this purpose. The revolutions were to be organized in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

The organization was to be under the leadership of Senator Stone and Earl Reading and Viscount Northcliffe. It was to have branches in neutral capitals surrounding Germany and German-speaking neutrals were to be sent into Germany to incite the workers in munition factories to strike. The dispatches declare there also was to be sabotage in the German munition making industry.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Maj. Gen. Peyton C. March is slated to become active chief of staff of the army if Gen. Pershing can spare him from his present duty as chief of artillery of the expeditionary forces. No reply has been received yet from Gen. Pershing.

The selection of Gen. March means that Maj. Gen. Bliss, chief of staff, is to remain permanently in Europe as the American military representative at the supreme war council, now sitting in France.

The permanent assignment of General Bliss to the war council may result in a request to congress for authority to appoint an additional general. As Gen. March will be in fact head of the army, it is regarded as probable that he will be given both the rank and title of chief of staff later, Gen. Bliss being continued in similar rank but relieved as chief of staff to permit him to devote himself exclusively to his work abroad.

Gen. March is 53 years old and was born in Pennsylvania, from which state he went to the military academy.

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—Two captured British airmen, the Tages Zeitung of Berlin, have been sentenced by a German court martial to 10 years' imprisonment for dropping a hostile proclamation in Germany.

London, Feb. 2.—Reprisals are demanded by the Daily Mail for the action of the German military authorities in sentencing two British airmen to 10 years in prison for dropping leaflets in Germany.

# APPEAL GRANTED TO TOBACCO MEN BY STATE BOARD

Hartford, Feb. 1.—The Connecticut State Council of Defense, acting on information presented January 22 at a hearing given to the tobacco growers of Connecticut, has issued a statement interpreting its resolution of December 12 in regard to essential and non-essential industries to require that no grower increase during 1918 his 1917 acreage of primed tobacco or produce this year shade-grown tobacco on land used last year for primed open-grown tobacco. The statement provides, however, for hearings to be given to growers who might lose money already invested through such restrictions and states that no restriction is placed on increases of less than five acres in "stalk" or "out" tobacco.

The Council has appointed a committee consisting of John T. Roberts, Frank G. Macomber and Robbins B. Stockel to hear appeals from the decision.

"On December 12, 1917, the Connecticut Council of Defense adopted a resolution setting forth the position of the Council 'in relation to enterprises and undertakings within the State not essential in the prosecution of the war or the furnishing of the necessities of life or the maintenance of public interests.'"

"In January, 1918, the Council, through a special committee, gave an opportunity to the tobacco growers of the state to inform the Council as to the effect of that resolution upon their industry, and to state their views in that connection.

"For the guidance of such growers, and to meet their just request for an interpretation of the said resolution so far as it applies to their industry, the Council hereby announces that the said resolution, as applied to the Connecticut industry of producing tobacco, requires that:

"(1) No person, firm or corporation shall, in Connecticut, in the year 1918, increase or cause to be increased this acreage controlled by him or it, of primed tobacco, whether of shade grown Havana seed or broad leaf tobacco, over the acreage of such tobacco grown or controlled by him or it in the year 1917 in Connecticut.

"(2) No person, firm or corporation shall, in the year 1918, in Connecticut, change from growing Primed Open-Grown tobacco to growing Shade-Grown tobacco, i. e., he or it shall not, in 1918, produce Shade Grown tobacco on land which was used in 1917 to produce open grown Primed tobacco.

"(3) Provided, however, that the Council, will through an appropriate committee, hear and in its discretion determine the application of any grower for limited exemption from the foregoing restrictions where it is shown that by reason of expenses incurred or unavoidable liabilities assumed in good faith, such restrictions would in fact, cause substantial pecuniary loss other than loss of anticipated profits.

"Nothing in the foregoing instructions imposes any restriction whatever upon the making of small increases in acreage of 'stalk' or 'out' tobacco, where the increase in the case of any given grower does not exceed five acres. Any grower who desires to make a greater increase in stalk or out tobacco should first apply to the Council for its approval.

"The Council obviously cannot give any absolute guarantee that no additional restrictions or limitation will be imposed by Federal Authority. But the Council will use its best efforts to protect all growers of tobacco, who in good faith observe the above restrictions, from any further restriction in 1918, and will safeguard their general interests to the best of its ability.

"If at any time conditions come to the attention of the council which might make it wise for such growers to reduce in 1918 their acreage of 1917, the Council will promptly advise said growers of such conditions."

The resolution of December 12, 1917, referred to in the statements contained the following paragraph: "The Council will view with disfavour, and if need be, will oppose with all the powers available, the further diversion in this state of capital, labor or resources needed for war work, into lines which are non-essential, whether they be manufacturing, commercial or agricultural, and whether such further diversion be in the nature of new undertakings or the extension of existing enterprises."

Abington, Mass., Feb. 2.—John L. Sullivan, former heavyweight champion of the United States, died at his home here today.

Sullivan, who was 59 years old, had lived on a farm here for the last 10 years. He was taken sick with heart trouble three weeks ago, but his health quickly improved and he went to Boston yesterday. This morning he arose as usual and planned another visit to the city, but during the forenoon had an attack of the old trouble, from which he failed to rally.

Paris Children Fed by American Red Cross Fund

Paris, Feb. 2.—The American Red Cross began feeding the school children in one of the poorest and most crowded districts of Paris yesterday by providing lunch for 3,825 children. It also is supplementing the work of the municipal administration in that district and is looking after the comfort of refugees from the invaded districts.

New Haven Man in Canadians' Casualty List

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 2.—The names of H. E. Robin, New Haven, and S. E. Taylor, Lower Falls, Mass., are mentioned in today's Canadian casualty list as having been wounded.

# CODIFY ALL ORDERS ON FUEL USE

State Council Places Garfield, Russell, and Holcomb Orders in Simple Form.

Hartford, Feb. 2.—The following codification of fuel orders curtailing the hours of business in Connecticut, based on orders issued by the United States Fuel Administration, rulings made by Thomas W. Russell, United States Fuel Administrator for Connecticut, and proclamations issued by Governor Holcomb is made public through the Connecticut State Council of Defense:

## SECTION A

ON MONDAYS all factories, stores, offices and other places of business must be closed all days, except the following:

1—Factories operated by water power.

2—Factories such as woodworking plants which burn by-products, instead of coal, for fuel.

3—Manufacturers of perishable food.

4—Manufacturers of ships, airplanes and automobiles.

5—Manufacturers of government cloth goods, ice, ammonia, binder twine, insecticide and fertilizer.

6—Printing plants—for the printing of daily papers, only.

7—Repair shops—for emergency repairs only.

8—Plants specially exempted by the United States Fuel Administration.

9—Offices used by: The United Government, the State of Connecticut, county or municipal governments, transportation companies, public utility companies, telephone or telegraph companies, banks and trust companies, physicians and dentists.

10—Food stores—for the sale of food, only—until 6 p. m.

11—Drug stores—for the sale of drugs and medical supplies—until 10:30 p. m.

12—Laundries and cleaning establishments.

13—Theatres, motion picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, dance halls that are open daily and other places of public amusement.

14—Places devoted to religious meetings, Red Cross and other war relief work and meetings of charitable associations.

15—Plants or buildings used in connection with the production, distribution or transportation of fuel.

16—Offices, barns, etc., of baggage transfer and freight trucking establishments.

17—Blacksmith shops.

18—Carpenters', plumbers', masons' and steam fitters' shops for the convenience of emergency repair work, only.

19—Garages.

20—Libraries and reading rooms.

21—Shops of newsdealers who sold daily papers prior to January 21.

22—Schools.

23—Tobacco warehouses.

24—Undertaking establishments.

25—Barber shops—until 12 noon.

26—Bootblack shops—until 12 noon.

## SECTION B

ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND FRIDAYS all factories, stores, offices and other places of business are limited to operation between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m., except as follows:

1—Hotels, restaurants and other eating places.

2—Establishments for the sale of liquor, tobacco and drugs, the departments of hotels, clubs or other eating places devoted to the sale of liquor, and barber shops may remain open until 10:30 p. m.

3—Stores for the sale of food, tobacco and newspapers and establishments for the repair of clothing, shoes and similar articles of personal use may open at 6:30 a. m.

4—Tailor shops may keep open for the repairing, cleaning and pressing of clothing required under contracts previously made with hotels.

5—Stores may sell soda water, soft drinks and ice cream, but not candy, between 7 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

6—Theatres, motion picture houses, bowling alleys, billiard rooms, dance halls and other places of public amusement must be closed all day Tuesday and by 10:30 p. m. all other nights except Saturday.

7—Barber shops must close by 10:30 p. m. every night except Saturdays, including Wednesdays.

The above restrictions do not apply to Wednesdays, Saturdays or days preceding holidays, except as those days are specifically mentioned, and with the approval of the local fuel administrator, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday may be substituted as the "open day" for Wednesday.

New Haven, Feb. 2.—It was so cold in Satan's Kingdom, town of New Hartford, last night, that the earth cracked and the condition was so cold that residents who did not recede 27 degrees below zero got out of bed, in many instances to ascertain the cause of what they took to be pistol shots.

On Highland lake ice cutting is suspended because of the cold. Throughout the section the unofficial record was 20 degrees below zero. At Siles Mine's general store in Burrville it was 34 below at 5 a. m.; 36 in Colebrook, and 26 below in Nor-

# AUSTRIA THROWN BACK IN DRIVE AT THE BRENTA

Italian Army Headquarters, Friday, Feb. 1.—(By the Associated Press).—The enemy made another powerful effort yesterday to redeem the situation west of the Brenta river, where the Italians recently won a notable success, but was beaten back by the combined action of the infantry and artillery without reaching his objective of Monte di Val Belli, where the Italians are maintaining their position.

The extent of the enemy losses in the fighting early this week is now known to be larger even than the first accounts indicated, the better details making this evident. An observer who has arrived from the field of fighting reports having seen and talked with a number of the captured officers and men as they were brought back for interrogation. They were a miserable looking lot, he said, many of them wearing Italian uniforms taken during the invasion of the Friuli region.

All the prisoners agreed as to the furious nature of the fighting and the exceptionally heavy losses caused by the concentration of the fire of the Italian, French and British batteries. The trenches were levelled and the links between the forward and rear lines swept away, thus stopping all communications and preventing the officers from obtaining co-ordination in the work of the artillery and the infantry. The few trenches remaining were littered with dead and the survivors were found for the most part on their knees, hysterically crying or praying.

The 21st rifle division of the Austrian forces had 5,000 men put out of action, or about 70 per cent. of its fighting force. Brigades of the 106th and Sixth Austrian divisions had casualties amounting to approximately 50 per cent.

# DYNAMITE KILLS TEXAS MEXICAN WHO SLEW FOUR

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 2.—After shooting and killing four persons and dangerously wounding another, early today, Felipe Alvarez, a Mexican, was himself blown to pieces by dynamite which was thrown into the house in the Mexican quarter where he had taken refuge from more than 100 city and military police, who attempted to capture him.

Four charges of dynamite were exploded before the building was wrecked and Alvarez's body was hurled high into the air. Examination of the body discloses that he had received six bullet wounds from the police and soldiers who had exchanged hundreds of shots with the fugitive.

# DUTCH BOLSHEVIK GROUP THREATENS GENERAL STRIKES

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—While the police and military are preparing for a general strike in Amsterdam on Monday, there are indications that the movement will not assume serious proportions.

It is said to be backed by Socialists with Bolshevik tendencies, and is declared to be an outward sign of the discontent of the working classes, arising out of privations due to the war.

For the most part traffic was maintained in orderly manner, the statement adds. Publication of all the newspapers has been resumed.

# FAKE FOOD WILL KILL ONE THIRD OF HUN NATION

Scientists Warn German Government Substitutes Must Be Controlled

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—The almost complete lack of nourishment in many of the food "substitutes" now being sold in Germany is arousing so much alarm among German scientists, who declare that government supervision of the whole substitute food traffic is an immediate necessity. Professor Juckenaack of the University of Berlin, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, says:

"It is useless any longer to hide the truth. Unless the government actively intervenes to put some control over the flood of substitute foods with which we are overwhelmed, the end of the war will also see the end of a third of Germany's population. Moreover, the remaining two-thirds will be so enfeebled from malnutrition that they will be unable to perform the immense tasks of recuperation and restoration."

"The devil alone knows what are the ingredients of thousands of these wretched substitutes that already do duty for butter and eggs, oil and milk, flour and spirits, meat and broth, coffee and sugar, tobacco and tea, fish and sausage, cheese and caviar, and so on without end."

"The latest products of the ingenious substitute-mongers are really too terrible to be tolerated. A preparation of crude kerosene is now being largely sold as frying oil, and 500 cases of serious illness together with nine deaths have been traced to its use in Berlin alone. A preparation called 'goose dripping' is prepared from dog's fat; egg substitute from a mixture of chalk and baking powder; caviar from fish scales, and bread from straw. What people, no matter how patriotic, can hold out on such fare!"

# YANKEE TROOPS' SECTOR IS NOW FROST-COVERED

White Mantle Conceals Surface of Trees. Trenches and Terrain—Americans Deepened Shallow Position After Displacing French Troops Last Year.

With the American Army in France, Friday, Feb. 1.—(By the Associated Press).—American troops in trenches on the French front at one place are only 60 feet from the German line. In another place a mile of ground separates the opposing positions. At this point, however, there are a number of ponds and neither side seems to desire to occupy the water-covered ground.

The American trenches all are in more or less marshy ground, making the use of "duck boards" necessary at all time except when the trench water and mud are frozen. The trenches were shallow when the Americans moved in, but since then they have been deepened and improved.

In some places the artillery is on ground but little higher than the trenches, although several of our batteries manage to keep "dry feet" most of the time. The enemy artillery in some places is on higher ground than the American and within sight of one of our positions there is a German observation post overlooking much territory.

The scene at night is thrilling and inspiring. On the firing platforms the men stand near their rifles. Others splash through the trench, sometimes slipping from the "duck boards" into the water above their knees. They are probably going out on patrol.

Far away to one side the position a white stream shoots up to the sky and breaks into white balls that throw a light as if from powerful electric batteries. The reflections show wire entanglements and scrubby bushes on the hills nearby; then the lights die out.

All the while there is the intermittent

# ALLEGED SWEETHEART OF VON HOEGEN HELD

New York, Feb. 2.—Miss Marion McDonald, alleged sweetheart of Max von Hoegen, late of New Haven, who was compelled by a mob to kiss the American flag in that city, because he had been insulting the United States, was arrested here by Agents Charles J. Scully and Oscar Piguolo, of the Department of Justice, charged with having represented herself as an agent of the government.

She is 26 years old, and is of attractive appearance. She was seized at her apartment at 343 St. Nicholas avenue, where the officers found her surrounded by six cats and stacks of letters, both in German and English, from persons who are suspected by the government as German operatives. Many of the notes were in the handwriting of Von Hoegen, for whom the authorities are now scouring the country.

Miss McDonald's letters were taken to the office of Superintendent Wm. M. Coffey, of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice. She was escorted to the office by Garrett Cotter, assistant United States attorney, where she was questioned concerning her German friends. She was arraigned before Samuel M. Hitecock, United States commissioner, and held in heavy bail for examination.

The young woman expressed little surprise over her seizure, which she boldly declared to be a "frame-up." She said it was an outrage that her private letters should be taken from her by government agents, and remarked: "I told a friend of mine a week ago that they were going to get me, and now it has happened."

Miss McDonald's acquaintance with Von Hoegen has some remarkable features. She met the German about two years ago, and, according to assertions she has made to the authorities, she has received letters from him which she asserts he confessed that he was a German operative and boasted that he had poured oil down the smoke stacks of a large Pennsylvania munitions plant, after which he had set it ablaze.

She asserts that in one letter that he sent to her the Teuton wrote: "They think Von Papen is my master. They talk of Von Igel. My master is greater than either of these."

PROTEST CANADA PLAN TO MARKET FISH IN AMERICA

Boston, Feb. 1.—American and Canadian members of the international fishery conference resumed today hearings at which they endeavored to learn the attitude of New England fishermen toward proposed regulations for the joint use of ports in both countries by men engaged in the industry. Dealers in this section protested yesterday against a plan which would permit Canadian vessels to land catches at American ports. They agreed that while this would increase the supply for home consumption, it would work a great hardship on New England fishing interests.

## ICE FREES 20,000 TONS

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Feb. 1.—Four tugs towing 11 barges loaded with 20,000 tons of coal for Boston and nearby points left here today, after being held in port by ice since Sunday. The fleet is due in Boston tomorrow.

## WATERBURY HAS CUSTOMERS FOR GOLDBRICK MEN

Waterbury, Feb. 1.—Two of the three alleged confidence men arrested in this city, who gave their names as Maurice Begler, of 180th street, Bronx, N. Y., Joseph Gordon of Providence, and Joseph Rehacki, of 213 East Fourth street, New York, and who are held by the local police on the charge of selling imitation gold to Samuel Cooper, a local clothing merchant, were identified today as having been implicated in similar transaction in other cities. Joseph Baney, of Naugatuck, identified Begler as the man who had sold him \$500 worth of counterfeit money in this city about a year ago. George Gleason, a Willimantic junk dealer, recognized Gordon as the man who worked the gold brick game on him for \$2,500 about two weeks ago. The three men are held under \$5,000 bond each.

## BELOW ZERO, OUT OF COAL

Bethel, Feb. 2.—Twenty to 25 degrees below zero was recorded here this morning. This place is practically out of anthracite and scores of families are resorting to the use of soft coal in their stoves and furnaces.